



Cosmo School

Hindu Religion and Moral Education

1st Term Revision worksheet of Class-5

Chapter-1 (Ishwara and Service to Living Beings)

Short questions:

1. Who is Almighty?
2. What things has Ishwara created?
3. Who is the creator?
4. What is the another name of Ishwara?
5. Where does Ishwara exist?
6. What is called Atma or Soul?
7. Why is a living being also Ishwara?
8. What do you understand by living being?
9. How do we want to express gratitude to Ishwara?
10. Why do we want to seek Ishwara's grace on our path of life?
11. Who is incorporeal?
12. Who is invisible?
13. In which shape does Ishwara exist in living beings?
14. How can we serve Ishwara?
15. What is the meaning of the following statement- 'Yatro Jeebah tatro Shivah'?
16. What did Swami Vivekananda say about serving living beings?
17. What is the meaning of the following context?
"Where are you searching for God
Who is various forms stands before you
Those who love the living beings
They are serving God"
18. What is Kurukshetra? What is the another name of Kurukshetra?
19. Where did the poor Brahmin live?
20. Who were there in the poor Brahmin's family?
21. How was the financial condition of the Brahmin?
22. What is Unchhabritti?
23. What did the Brahmin's wife make of that collected oats?
24. In how many portions did the Brahmin divide the flour of oats?
25. Why did Dharmadeva come as the guest?
26. By serving whom do we express gratitude?
27. What did the poor Brahmin set up?

(Answers of S/Q)

- 1. Ishwara is Almighty.**
- 2. Ishwara has created everything. Such as- human beings, animals, beast, sea, river, mountain, tree, flower, fruits, sky, sun, moon etc.**
- 3. Ishwara is the creator.**
- 4. Another name of Ishwara is Paromatma.**
- 5. Ishwara exists in the heart of all living beings.**
- 6. Ishwara's existing in living beings is called Atma or Soul.**
- 7. Existing in living bodies, Ishwara guides them. So, a living being is also Ishwara.**
- 8. Living being means an existence which has a life.**
- 9. We want to express gratitude to Ishwara by serving Him.**
- 10. We want to seek Ishwara's grace on our path of life so that we can get welfare.**
- 11. Ishwara is incorporeal.**
- 12. Ishwara is invisible.**
- 13. In the shape of soul Ishwara exists in living beings.**
- 14. We can serve Ishwara by serving living beings.**
- 15. The meaning of the following statement- 'Yatro Jeebah tatro Shivah' is wherever is life, there is Shiva.**
- 16. Swami Vivekananda said about serving beings that-**
 "Where are you searching for God
 Who in various forms stands before you
 Those who love the living beings
 They are serving God"
- 17. This means Ishwara is before is in the shape of many beings. We need not look for him outside. He who serves living beings, serves Ishwara through service to them.**
- 18. Kurukshetra is a holy place of Indian sub-continent. The another name of Kurukshetra is Dharmakshetra.**

19. The poor Brahmin lived in Kurukshetra.
20. There were his wife, one son and one daughter-in-law in the poor Brahmin's family.
21. The financial condition of the Brahmin was so much poor.
22. Unchhabritti is satisfying hunger by collecting the sheaves that were left in the field after the harvest has been completed.
23. The Brahmin's wife made flour of that collected oats.
24. The Brahmin divided the flour of oats in four portions.
25. Dharmadeva came as the guest to test the poor Brahmin's family.
26. We express gratitude by serving Ishwara.
27. The poor Brahmin set up an ideal of service of living beings.

Broad Questions:

1. Explain the relationship between Ishwara and living beings.
2. Why shall we serve creatures?
3. How can living beings be served?
4. What did the guest Brahmin tell the poor Brahmin?
5. Why did the Brahmin and all members of his family feed the guest Brahmin instead of eating themselves?

(Answers of B/Q)

1. The relationship between Ishwara and living beings is very intimate, because, Ishwara is the creator of all living beings. He exists in all living beings as the form of soul or atma. Without Ishwara's existence living being is lifeless. Existing in living bodies, Ishwara guides them. So, there is a close relationship between Ishwara and living beings.

2. We shall serve creatures because we can serve Ishwara by serving creatures. As Ishwara exists in living beings in the shape of souls, serving creatures will be as good

as serving Ishwara. If we serve creatures, Ishwara will be pleased with us and He will do good to us. We can get welfare by serving creatures.

3. Living beings can be served by serving Ishwara. Ishwara is our creator. He exists in all living beings as the form of soul or atma. So, if we serve Ishwara, then we ultimately serve living beings because Ishwara is present in living beings in the shape of soul. Existing in living bodies, Ishwara guides them.
4. The guest Brahmin told the poor Brahmin that- “We are in famine. We are passing days in starvation or half-feed. Now I am very hungry.”
5. The Brahmin and all members of his family fed the guest Brahmin instead of eating themselves because they wanted to satisfy the guest Brahmin’s hunger and to please him. They wanted to serve the living beings in the shape of soul, serving beings will be good as serving Ishwara.



Work



Cosmo School

Hindu Religion and Moral Education

1st Term Revision worksheet of Class-5

Chapter-2, Section-1 (The characteristics of Ishwara)

Short questions:

- 1) What is meant by Brahma?
- 2) What do we call it when Ishwara gets incarnated?
- 3) What is Brahma god for?
- 4) What is the principal role of Ishwara after appearing on earth as an avatara?
- 5) Why did Rama go to the forest?
- 6) Who is one and second to none?
- 7) What is the meaning of the word 'Infinite'?
- 8) What is the meaning of the word 'Bound'?
- 9) When is Ishwara called as Brahma?
- 10) When is Ishwara called as Bhagaban?
- 11) Who is at the source of our birth and death?
- 12) From where does the universe emanate?
- 13) What is the meaning of the statement- 'Sarvang Khalvidam Brahma'?
- 14) What is our duty?
- 15) Where does Ishvara reside?
- 16) Who lords over all living beings and the whole universe?
- 17) What is called a god and a goddess?
- 18) In which form does Ishwara create?
- 19) In which form does Ishwara fosture?
- 20) In which form does Ishwara give us knowledge?
- 21) Write down the name of ten avataras of Bhagawan Vishnu.
- 22) What is the meaning of the statement- "Krishnastu Bhagawan Svayam"?
- 23) Who was Satyabrata?
- 24) What was Mandara?
- 25) What was Basuki?
- 26) Who was Nrisingha?
- 27) What is the meaning of the word 'Nri' and 'Singha'?
- 28) Who was Hironyakashipu? Who was his brother?
- 29) Why did Hironyakashipu become very angry with Vishnu?
- 30) Who was Prahlada?
- 31) Who was Bali?

- 32) Why did Maharshee Rhicheek go for meditation?
- 33) What did Bhagawan Vishnu do after being satisfied with Maharshee Rhicheek's meditation?
- 34) Who was Bhrigurama?
- 35) What did Mahadeva give to Bhrigurama after being satisfied with him?
- 36) What is the meaning of the word 'Parashu'?
- 37) In which yuga did Sree Vishnu appear as the son of King Dasharatha with the name of Rama?
- 38) With whom did Sree Rama go to the forest to carry out the pledge made by his father?
- 39) Which avatara of Vishnu set bright examples of 'Service to living beings' and 'Non-violence'?
- 40) Who will appear to suppress injustice towards the closing time of Kali Yuge?

(Answers of S/Q)

- 1) When Ishwara is formless or incorporeal, He is called Brahma. He lords over all living beings and the whole universe.
- 2) We call it Avatara, when Ishwara gets incarnated.
- 3) Brahma god is for creation.
- 4) The principal role of Ishwara is to remove chaos and restore peace and dharma after appearing on the earth as an avatara.
- 5) Rama went to the forest to carry out the pledge made by his father.
- 6) Ishwara is one and second to none.
- 7) The meaning of the word 'Infinite' is having no limit.
- 8) The meaning of the word 'Bound' is having limit.
- 9) When He is formless, Ishwara is called Brahma.
- 10) When Ishwara or Brahma is kind to us and does good to the world, He is called Bhagaban.

- 11) Ishwara is at the source of our birth and death.
- 12) The universe emanates from Ishwara.
- 13) What is the meaning of the statement 'Sarvang Khalvidam Brahma' is- everything is Brahma or Ishwara.
- 14) Our duty is to serve living beings as Brahma.
- 15) Ishwara resides in living beings as atma.
- 16) Brahma lords over all living beings and the whole universe.
- 17) When any virtue or power of Ishwara gets a form, that is called a god and a goddess. Gods or goddesses are the visible shapes of Ishwara.
- 18) In form of Brahma, Ishwara creates.
- 19) In form of Vishnu, Ishwara fostures.
- 20) In form of Saraswati, Ishwara gives us knowledge.
- 21) The name of ten avataras of Bhagawan Vishnu are – Matsya avatara, Koorma avatara, Baraha avatara, Nrisimha avatara, Vamana avatara, Parashuram avatara, Ram avatara, Balaram avatara, Buddha avatara and Kalki avatara.
- 22) What is the meaning of the statement- "Krishnastu Bhagawan Svayam" is – Sreekrishna is Bhagawan Himself.
- 23) Satyabrata was a pious king of thousand years ago. During his reign, injustice and tyranny appeared on the earth.
- 24) Mandara was the name of a mountain. This mountain was the stick for sea churning.
- 25) Basuki was a snake. It was the string for sea churning.
- 26) Bhagawan Vishnu came down on the earth in the form of Nrisingha to destroy the evil doers. 'Nri' means man and 'Singha' means lion. So, Nrisingha is a combination of man and lion.
- 27) The meaning of the word 'Nri' is man and 'Singha' is Lion.
- 28) Hironyakashipu was the king of demons. Hironyaksa was his brother.

- 29) Hiranyakashipu became very angry with Vishnu after knowing that his brother Hiranyaksa was killed by Vishnu.
- 30) Prahlada was the only son of Hiranyakashipu. He was the great devotee of Vishnu.
- 31) Bali was the king of the demons. He snatched the kingdom of heaven from the gods.
- 32) Maharshee Rhicheek went for meditation to arouse spirituality in the society.
- 33) Bhagawan Vishnu took birth as the son of Jamadagni and grandson of Rhicheek after being satisfied with Maharshee Rhicheek's meditation.
- 34) Bhagawan Vishnu took birth as the son of Jamadagni and grandson of Rhicheek with the name of Bhrigurama in the Treta Yuga. Bhrigurama was a devotee of Mahadeva.
- 35) Mahadeva gave a parashu or axe to Bhrigurama after being satisfied with him.
- 36) The meaning of the word 'Parashu' is axe.
- 37) In Treta yuga, Sree Vishnu appears as the son of King Dasharatha with the name of Rama.
- 38) Sree Rama went to the forest with his wife Sita, and brother Lakshmana to carry out the pledge made by his father.
- 39) Buddha avatara of Vishnu set bright examples of 'Service to living beings' and 'Non-violence'.
- 40) Sree Vishnu will appear as Kalki to suppress injustice towards the closing time of Kali Yuga.

Broad Questions:

1. What has been meant by Brahma and Ishwara?
2. Explain the relationship between Ishwara on the one hand and gods and goddesses, on the other?
3. What does Avatara mean? Discuss briefly.
4. Briefly introduce the Avatara Parashurama.
5. Write the shloka in Sreemadbhagavadgeetaa about Avatara with meaning.

6. Who was the first Avatara of Vishnu? Write five sentences about him?
7. Write six sentences about Ram Avatara.
8. Write six sentences about Balaram Avatara.

Answers of B/Q:

1. Ishvara is formless or incorporeal. But he can take up any form. When He is formless, Ishvara is called Brahma. He is the source of all lives. The world is created by Him. Brahma lords over all living beings and the whole universe. Brahma is the other name of Ishvara. Ishvara means lord.

2. Ishvara is the name of our creator. He is formless. But, He can give shape to his virtue or power. When any virtue or power of Ishvara gets a form that is called a god or a goddess. It is the potential of Ishvara that finds expression in gods and goddesses. Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Durga, Saraswati, Lakshmi, Ganesha, and others are different forms of different virtues of the same Ishvara. For example, the form in which He creates is known as Brahma. The form in which he fosters, is called Vishnu etc. If gods and goddesses are satisfied by worshipping, Ishvara will also be satisfied. So, there is a close relationship between Ishvara and gods and goddesses.

3. Avatara means incarnated form of Ishvara. Sometimes there remains a very miserable condition on the earth. Good forces are defeated by evil forces. Humans forget Dharma and take the path of Adharma. Cries of woe are heard all-around. Virtuous people pray to Ishvara for redressing the woes. Ishvara appears in different forms to save the honest and good people and restores dharma on earth. Such appearance of Ishvara is called Avatara.

4. During the Treta yuga, the Kshatriyas under King Kartavirya turned very tyrannical. Then the sage Maharshi Rishi went for meditation to arise spirituality in society. Being satisfied with that meditation, Bhagavan Vishnu took birth as the son of Jamadagni and grandson of Rishi. His name was Bhagiratha who was a devotee of Mahadeva. Mahadeva gave him a Parashu (Axe). Having the Parashu in his hand, he became known as Parashurama. He destroyed the Kshatriyas twenty-one times by warring against them. Thus, he restored peace on earth.

5. “Yada Yada hi dharmasya glanirbhabati Bharata
Abhyutthanam adharmasya tadatmanam srijamyaham. (4/7)
Paritranaaya sadhunam Vinashaya cha dushkritam
Dharm asamsthapanarthaya sambhavam yuge yuge.” (4/8)

Meaning- Whenever there is disgrace done to Dharma on earth, and vice gains strength, I (God) then create myself. I appear in different ages with a view to saving the honest, destroying the wrong doers and restoring Dharma.

6. Matsya (Fish) Avatara was the first Avatara of Vishnu.

Five sentences about Matsya Avatara are given below-

- i) During the reign of king Satyabrata, Bhagawan Vishnu or Narayan came down on the earth in the form of fish.**
- ii) Narayan in fish form told the king that destruction would seize the earth within seven days.**
- iii) Narayan ordered the king to embark upon the golden boat with the Vedas, all living couples, food-crops and tree-seeds because cataclysm would take off.**
- iv) Narayan appeared as a horned fish to save the golden boat of the king from the catastrophe.**
- v) Thus, Bhagawan Sree Vishnu, as fish incarnate, saved creation and preserved the Vedas.**

7. Six sentences about Ram Avatara are given below-

- i) In the Treta Yuga, Sree Vishnu appeared on the earth as Rama avatara.**
- ii) He took birth as the son of king Dasharatha.**
- iii) Sree Rama went to the forest with his wife Sita, and brother Lakshmana to carry out the pledge made by his father.**
- iv) There was a fierce war between Rama and Ravana, because Ravana, a demon king, abducted Sita from the forest.**
- v) Rama won the battle to destroy the evil power from the earth and rescued Sita.**
- vi) Thus, Rama restored peace on heaven and earth.**

8. Six sentences about Balaram Avatara are given below-

- i) In Dwapara yuga, Sree Vishnu appeared on the earth as Balarama.**
- ii) Balarama was the elder brother of Sreekrishna.**
- iii) He was the greatest hero in the mallet fight.**
- iv) There would be a plough or hal in his hand.**
- v) He would fight with the help of this plough. So, he is called Haladhara.**
- vi) He punished many tyrannizes to get back peace on the earth.**



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1st Term Revision worksheet of Class-5

Chapter-2, Section-2 (Adoration and Prayer)

Short questions:

- 1) What do you mean by adoration?
- 2) What is one of the important parts or methods of observing religion?
- 3) How is adoration conducted?
- 4) What is dhyan?
- 5) What is japa?
- 6) What is keertana?
- 7) What is called stava or stuti?
- 8) What thing purifies our body and mind?
- 9) What do we do during adoration?
- 10) How many types of adoration are there?
- 11) What is corporeal adoration?
- 12) What is incorporeal adoration?
- 13) Write the names of two sitting positions for adoration.
- 14) How would one make prayers?
- 15) Why will you perform adoration on regular basis?
- 16) What do you do during keertana?
- 17) Why do we practice dhyan?
- 18) Why is adoration towards Ishwara performed?
- 19) What is prayer?
- 20) What is called collective adoration?
- 21) What is the meaning of the word 'Corporeal'?
- 22) Who are the corporeal forms of Ishwara?
- 23) How do we adore Ishwara?
- 24) In which type of adoration does the devotee get Ishwara near him or her?
- 25) How many times should we adore Ishwara everyday?
- 26) How are Ishwara and different gods and goddesses eulogized?
- 27) In which language are the scriptures written?
- 28) In which way is Ishwara meditated?
- 29) In which way is Ishwara worshipped?
- 30) What is called the adoring Ishwara in the sense of Brahma?

(Answers of S/Q)

- 1) Adoration means remembering Ishwara and worshipping Him with great devotion.**
- 2) Adoration is one of the important parts or methods of observing religion.**
- 3) Adoration is conducted in a number of something like dhyan, japa, keertana, worship, stave, stuti and prayer.**
- 4) Thinking about Ishwara single- mindedly is dhyan.**
- 5) Uttering Ishwara's name silently counting the beads of a rosary is called japa.**
- 6) Uttering Ishwara's name audibly or singing praise of His qualities is keertana.**
- 7) Uttering Ishwara's name in a praiseful manner is called stava or stuti.**
- 8) Adoration purifies our body and mind.**
- 9) During adoration, we praise Ishwara. We seek His blessings. We seek welfare of all.**
- 10) There are two types of adoration. These are- Corporeal adoration and Incorporeal adoration.**
- 11) Adoration of Ishwara in form or shape is called corporeal adoration.**
- 12) When a devotee perceives Ishwara in his/ her heart by uttering His name to himself / herself is incorporeal adoration.**
- 13) The names of two sitting positions for adoration are – Padmasana and Sukhansana.**
- 14) Generally, one would make prayers with hands folded. There must be a sense of humility in mind at the time of prayer.**
- 15) I will perform adoration on regular basis to follow the honest and religious way.**
- 16) I praise Ishwara and recite the name of Ishwara during keertana.**
- 17) We practice dhyan to think about Ishwara in a sound mind.**
- 18) Adoration towards Ishwara is performed for remembering Ishwara and invoking Ishwara in a sound mind.**
- 19) Prayer is seeking something from Ishwara. It is a part of adoration.**

- 20) Adoration by many people sitting together is called collective adoration.
- 21) The meaning of the word 'Corporeal' is what has form or shape.
- 22) Gods and goddesses are the corporeal forms of Ishwara. For example- Durga, Saraswati, Lakshmi, Kali, Shiva etc.
- 23) We adore Ishwara in the ways of dhyana, japa, keertana, pooja, stave-stuti and prayer.
- 24) In incorporeal adoration, the devotee gets Ishwara near him or her.
- 25) We should adore Ishwara three times everyday. It is our duty to adore Ishwara – in the morning, at noon and in the evening.
- 26) Ishwara and different gods and goddesses are eulogized through mantras and shloka.
- 27) In Sanskrit language, the scriptures are written.
- 28) In incorporeal way, Ishwara is meditated.
- 29) In corporeal way, Ishwara is worshipped.
- 30) Adoring Ishwara in the sense of Brahma is called incorporeal adoration.

Broad Questions:

- 1) Write down the devotional mantra quoted from the Upanishada mentioned in your textbook with its meaning.
- 2) Why should we make adoration? Explain.
- 3) Why is prayer necessary?
- 4) Write down the devotional poem by Rabindranath Tagore placed in your textbook.
- 5) Write down the devotional mantra quoted from the Vedas mentioned in your textbook with its meaning.
- 6) Write down the devotional mantra quoted from the Sreemadbhagavadgeetaa mentioned in your textbook with its meaning.
- 7) Write down the devotional mantra quoted from the Sree Sree Chandee mentioned in your textbook with its meaning.

8) Whom do you basically remember at the time of adoration? Write in four sentences what you do for the preparation of adoration.

9) How may Ishwara be adored in a corporeal way? Write four names of corporeal forms of Ishwara.

(Answers of B/Q)

1) Yuktuaya manosa devan

Suvarshato dhiya divam.

Brihaljjoti karishyatah

Savita prasuvati tan.

(Shvetashvatara Upanishad, 2/3)

Meaning- May the sungod connect my mind with the paromatma. May He enable the sense organs oriented to paromatma realize that paromatma with the help of knowledge.

2) We should make adoration because the necessity of adoration is endless. Stability and singleness come to mind through adoration. This singleness is necessary not only in the area of religion, but in all areas of life.

3) The necessity of prayer is endless. Stability and singleness come to mind through prayer. This singleness is necessary not only in the area of religion, but in all areas of life. We can be honest and pious by offering prayer.

4) Bangla devotional poem by Rabindranath Tagore-

Give me such a lyre as I may sing to your tune,

Give me such mantra as I may listen to your message.

Give me such strength as I may serve you,

Give me such devotion unflinching as I may look at your face.

Give me such patience big as I may bear with your blows,

Give me such stability that I can carry your flag.

(Abridged)

[Geetavitan (Poojaparva, song-97)]

5) The devotional mantra quoted from the Vedas and its meaning are given below-

“Savita paschatat savita purastat

Savitottrattat sabitadharattat

Savita nah suvatu sarvatating

Savita no rasotam deerghamayuh.”

(Rigveda, 10/36/14)

Meaning- Whichever direction may be His- west, east, north, south- may the Sungod give us fulfillment, may the Sungod enhance our longevity.

6) The devotional mantra quoted from the Sreemadbhagavadgeetaa and its meaning are given below-

Onekabahoodarabaktranetram

Pashyami twam sarvbato-anantaroopam.

Nantam madhyam na punastabading

Pashyami Vishveshvara Viswaroopa.

(Sreemadbhagavadgeetaa, 11/16)

Meaning- Innumerable are your hands, innumerable your stomachs, innumerable mouths and eyes. I am visualizing your infinite form everywhere. But, oh Lord of the Universe, Universal Form, I cannot find out your beginning, middle or end.

7) The devotional mantra quoted from the Sree Sree Chandee and its meaning are given below-

Sharanagatadeenartaparitranaparayane.

Sarvosyarthihare Devi Narayani namo-astu te.

(Sree Sree Chandee, 11/12)

Meaning- Oh Devi, I pay my regards to you, Narayani who saves shelter-seekers, poor and sick, and who removes sorrows, I make ovation to you.

8) I basically remember Ishwara at the time of adoration.

Four sentences on what I do for the preparation of adoration are given below-

i) Keep my body and mind pure.

ii) I sit erect.

iii) I sit facing either east or north at temple or at home.

iv) I do adoration in a clean state.

9) Ishwara may be adored as images of gods and goddesses and as avatars in a corporeal way.

Four names of corporeal forms of Ishwara are-

i) Vishnu

ii) Shiva

iii) Saraswati

iv) Laxmi



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1st Term Revision worksheet of Class-5

Chapter-3, Section-1 (General Introduction to Hindu Religion)

Short questions:

- 1) Which religion is one of the eldest religions of the world?
- 2) Who were the Persians?
- 3) What is the present name of Persia?
- 4) Who pronounced 'ha' in place of 'sa'?
- 5) What is the ancient name of Hindu religion?
- 6) What is the meaning of the word 'Sanatana'?
- 7) What is called kanda?
- 8) Write five examples of Vedic gods and goddesses.
- 9) What is the subject matter of Jnyankand?
- 10) What is the subject matter of Karmakanda?
- 11) Where does Brahma exist?
- 12) What was the main religious observance in the Vedic period?
- 13) What was the main religious observance in the Puranic period?
- 14) What are the main religious observances in the modern period?
- 15) What is moksha?
- 16) How can we attain moksha?
- 17) Why is Hindu religion called as Vedic religion too?
- 18) What will one get by practicing regularity?
- 19) Write the names of some Puranic gods and goddesses.
- 20) What is sin?
- 21) What is hell? Give some examples of hell.
- 22) What is Nishkama karma?
- 23) What is Sakama karma?
- 24) What is the capital of heaven?
- 25) What is the ultimate aim of Hindu religion?
- 26) How many kinds of karma are there? What are these?
- 27) How many types of daily duties are there? Write their name.
- 28) What is re-birth?
- 29) What is good deed? What accrues to it? Give some examples of good deeds.
- 30) What is bad deed? Give some examples of bad deeds.
- 31) What is karmaphala?

- 32) What is heaven? Who is the king of the gods?
- 33) Who go to hell after their deaths?
- 34) What are Poorbanhakritya or Forenoon Duties?
- 35) What are Aparanhakritya or afternoon Duties?
- 36) What are Ratrikritya or Night Duties?

(Answers of S/Q)

- 1) Hindu religion is one of the eldest religions of the world.
- 2) The inhabitants of Persia were the Persians.
- 3) Iran is the present name of Persia.
- 4) The Persians pronounced 'ha' in place of 'sa'.
- 5) Sanatana Religion is the ancient name of Hindu religion.
- 6) The meaning of the word 'Sanatana' is eternal, everlasting, perpetual. Whatever was, is and will be is exactly Sanatana.
- 7) The Vedas have two parts. Each part is called kanda.
- 8) Five examples of Vedic gods and goddesses are- Indra, Varuna, Yama, Mitra, Usha etc.
- 9) The subject matter of Jnyankanda is knowledge about Brahma.
- 10) The subject matter of Karmakanda is rituals of sacrifice.
- 11) Brahma exists in all living beings.
- 12) Ritual of sacrifice was the main religious observance in the Vedic period.
- 13) Worship of different gods and goddesses was the main religious observance in the Puranic period.
- 14) In addition to worship and adoration of different deities, various rituals and programs on occasions of appearance and demise of different great persons are the main religious observances in the modern period.

- 15) Moksha means freedom. Moksha or freedom is release from the cycle of alteration or re-birth and union of the soul of a creature with Ishwara or Paramatma or Param Brahma.
- 16) We can attain moksha by doing niskama karma.
- 17) Hindu religion is called as Vedic religion too. Because the Vedas form the fundamental basis of Hindu religion.
- 18) By practicing regularity one will get many things. Such as- one will learn to do one's tasks at time, no task will remain undone and one will pay total attention to any task.
- 19) The names of some Puranic gods and goddesses are – Brahma, Durga, Kali, Kartik, Ganesh, Lakshmi, Saraswati etc.
- 20) Sin is the result of bad deeds.
- 21) Hell is the place of intense pain. Some examples of hell are – Tamishra, Rourab and Andhotamishra etc.
- 22) Nishkama karma is what is done without the expectation of enjoying fruit.
- 23) Sakama karma is what deed is done with the expectation of enjoying its result.
- 24) The capital of heaven is Amoraabati.
- 25) The ultimate aim of Hindu religion is getting release or moksha for ever.
- 26) There are two kinds of karma. These are- Sakama karma and Niskama karma.
- 27) There are six types of daily duties. These are – i) Morning duties, ii) Forenoon duties, iii) Noon duties, iv) Afternoon duties, v) Evening duties, vi) Night duties.
- 28) Leaving worn-out body and taking up of a new body is called re-birth.
- 29) Doing honest or good work is called good deed.
Virtue accrues to it.
Some examples of good deeds are- kindness to creatures, speaking the truth, abstention from vilification and slandering, doing good to others etc.
- 30) Doing dishonest or bad work is called bad deed.
Some examples of bad deeds are- murdering creatures, vilification, slandering, doing harm to others, lying, going by malice, etc.

- 31) Karmaphala is the results of deeds.
- 32) Heaven is the abode of gods. Indra is the king of the gods.
- 33) The sinners go to hell after their deaths.
- 34) Whatever done after morning duties up to noon is Poorbanhakritya or Forenoon Duties. One then has to make prayer and worship and perform other tasks of the day.
- 35) Whatever done after noon and before evening makes Aparanhakritya or afternoon Duties. If one plays games and sports, takes exercise or travels at this time, one may gain good health.
- 36) Tasks done after dusk, up to going to bed at night are Ratrikritya or Night duties. One may study and do other necessary jobs at this time. One has to take supper. Then one may utter one name Bhagaban, 'Padmanava' and fall asleep.

Broad Questions:

- 1) Briefly describe Hindu religion.
- 2) How many kandas do the Vedas have? Describe briefly.
- 3) Describe Hindu religion of the Puranic yuga.
- 4) What are daily duties? Describe any three daily duties.
- 5) What is re-birth? Explain it briefly.
- 6) What do you understand by Sin-Virtue and Heaven- Hell?
- 7) Describe the characteristics of a person aspiring to attain moksha.
- 8) Write about the relationship between re-birth and karmaphala.

(Answers of B/Q)

- 1) The word 'Hindu' was coined by the Persians. The Persians pronounced 'ha' in place of 'sa'. So, while entering into 'India' through the sind region of north-western India, they pronounced Sindhu as Hindu. The ancient name of Hindudharma is Sanatan

Dharma. The word 'Sanatana' means eternal, all-permanent, perpetual. Whatever was, is and will be is exactly 'Sanatana'. This religion originated on the basis of some thoughts and ideas that are eternal. Hindu dharma is the result of co-ordinated thoughts of more than one sage or hermit.

- 2) Vedas have two Kandas-JnyanKanda and KarmaKanda. The subject-matter of JnyanKanda is knowledge about Brahma. Brahma is incorporeal. And as soul, He exists in all living beings. The KarmaKanda of the Vedas deals with rituals of sacrifice. In the vedic period, sacrifice was the main religious observance.
- 3) During Puranic Age, people reduced volume of sacrifice, and undertook worship and fast. It was then that many gods and goddesses appeared. For instance, Brahmaa, Durga, Kali, Kartik, Ganesh, Lakshmi, Saraswati etc. There are descriptions of them in different puranas. Accordingly, their images are crated and they are worshipped. Through worship, happiness, peace and prosperity are sought from them.
- 4) Everybody we need to do task by following some rules. These tasks are called daily duties. There are six types of daily duties. Three daily duties described below-

Morning Duties- One has to rise a little earlier than sun-rise. Then one has to sit on the bed facing north or east, and recite mantras in memory of Ishwara or gods and goddesses.

Noon Duties- Eating and taking rest are duties of the noon time.

Evening Duties- In the evening, one has to clean up one's hands, feet and face. Then one has to adore Ishwara.

5. Hindudharma believes in Atma (Soul). There is Atma in every living being. That Atma is immortal and it has no death. It is the body that dies. When the body is worn-out, it dies. Atma takes up another body. The taking up of a new body is called re-birth. Soul of living being takers birth again and again until it attains emancipation.
6. Sin is the result of bad deeds. And virtue is the result of good. Murdering creatures, vilification, slandering, doing harm to others, lying, bearing malice etc. are bad deeds. And, kindness to creatures, abstention from vilification and slandering, doing good to others, speaking the truth etc. are good deeds. Virtue has its source in these. Those who earn virtue, go to heaven after their death. In heaven, there is only eternal happiness. There is no disease, grief, sickness there. Heaven is only the abode of gods. Hell is the place for intense pain. The sinners go to hell after death.
7. The characteristics of a person aspiring to attain moksha are given below-

- i) They never do any harm to anyone.**
- ii) They never hold malice towards anyone.**
- iii) They do not go by jealousy against anyone.**
- iv) They love all in the sense of Bramha.**
- v) They do good even if that brings harm to them.**
- vi) They consider all to be their own people.**
- vii) They do not have greed.**
- viii) They do not face quarrels or clashes.**

8) The relationship between re-birth and karmaphala is very close. Karmaphala means results of deeds. On the other hand, leaving worn-out body and taking up of a new body is called re-birth. If it is a good deed, you get a good result. If it is a bad deed, you get a bad result. Re-birth depends on his/her deeds in present life. It will be a good rebirth depending on good deeds. It will be a bad re-birth, if those were bad deeds.



Work



Cosmo School

Hindu Religion and Moral Education

1st Term Revision worksheet of Class-5

Chapter-3, Section-2 (Scriptures)

Short questions:

- 1) What do the scriptures contain?
- 2) What bring welfare to us?
- 3) What is the chief scripture of Hindu religion?
- 4) Write down any seven names of Hindu scriptures.
- 5) Which scripture is message from God?
- 6) How did the messages of God inscribe and compile?
- 7) How have the messages of God got the name of Sanghita or Vedasanghita?
- 8) Who divided the mantras of Veda into four parts?
- 9) Into how many parts is the Veda divided?
- 10) Write the names of four Veda.
- 11) What is the another name of Veda?
- 12) How many parts does the Veda have? Write their name.
- 13) What is called Mantra?
- 14) What is called Aranyaka? Write the name of three Aranyakas.
- 15) What is the subject matter of Aranyaka?
- 16) What topics have been discussed in Aranyaka more than Yajna (sacrifice)?
- 17) What is the general meaning of the word 'Purana'?
- 18) What is called Purana?
- 19) How many basic puranas are there? Write the names of four basic Puranas.
- 20) How many Upapuranas are there? Write the names of three basic Puranas. Who composed these Upapuranas?
- 21) How many gods' greatness has been prominently presented in the Purana?
- 22) Which goddess is focused in Devipurana?
- 23) Which goddess is focused in Kalikapurana?
- 24) What topics are described in the Geeta?
- 25) What is the essence of all scriptures?
- 26) Who was Uttanapada? How many wives did Uttanapada have? Write their name.
- 27) Who was the elder queen of Uttanapada?
- 28) Who was the younger queen of Uttanapada?
- 29) Which queen was dear to the king Uttanapada?
- 30) Where did Dhruva find his place after death?

31) What lessons can we learn from the story of Dhruva?

(Answers of S/Q)

- 1) The scriptures contain discussion about Ishwara, stories about gods and goddesses and pieces of advice about life and society.**
- 2) Studying scriptures bring welfare to us.**
- 3) Veda is the chief scripture of Hindu religion.**
- 4) Any seven names of Hindu scriptures are- Veda, Upanishad, Purana, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Geetaa, Chandee etc.**
- 5) Veda is message from God.**
- 6) Different sages and saints received the messages of God and got them inscribed and compiled.**
- 7) Different sages and saints received the messages of God and got them inscribed and compiled. Thus, the messages of God have got the name of Sanghita or Vedasanghita.**
- 8) Vyasdeba divided the mantras of Veda into four parts.**
- 9) The Veda is divided into four parts.**
- 10) The names of four Veda are – i) Rigveda Sanghita, ii) Yajurveda Sanghita, iii) Samaveda Sanghita, iv) Atharvaveda Sanghita.**
- 11) Shruti is the another name of Veda.**
- 12) Veda has two parts. These are- i) Mantra, ii) Brahmana.**
- 13) The part of Veda which is composed in poetry and the the hymns, commendation and praises of different deities is called Mantra. Such as- slokes of Rigveda.**
- 14) Whatever is composed in Aranya (forest) is called Aranyaka. The name of three Aranyakas are – i) Oitereyo, ii) Kousheetaki, iii) Shatapatha.**
- 15) The subject matter of Aranyaka is religious philosophy.**
- 16) Different spiritual subjects, like mystery of creation, source of creation etc. have been discussed in Aranyaka more than Yajna (sacrifice).**

- 17) The general meaning of the word 'Purana' is ancient.
- 18) The scripture which has discussed stories of creation and gods, genealogy of sages and kings etc. is called Purana.
- 19) There are eighteen basic puranas. The names of four basic Puranas are – i) Brahmapurana, ii) Vishnupurana, iii) Shivapurana, iv) Agnipurana.
- 20) There are eighteen Upapuranas. The names of three basic Puranas are – i) Narasinghapurana, ii) Kalikapurana, iii) Devipurana. Vyasdeba composed these Upapuranas.
- 21) Greatness of three gods' has been prominently presented in the Purana. They are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.
- 22) Goddess Durga is focused in Devipurana.
- 23) Goddess Kali is focused in Kalikapurana.
- 24) Many topics are described in the Geeta. Such as- persuasions to avoid all kinds of weakness, doing work in the name of Ishwara without expecting any result, immortality of soul etc.
- 25) Geetaa is the essence of all scriptures.
- 26) Uttanapada was a king. Uttanapada had two wives. Their names are- Suneeti and Suruchi.
- 27) Suneeti was the elder queen of Uttanapada.
- 28) Suruchi was the younger queen of Uttanapada.
- 29) The younger queen Suruchi was dear to the king Uttanapada.
- 30) Dhruva found his place at the highest place of Brahmanda after death.
- 31) We can learn many things from the story of Dhruva. Such as-
- i) Parents are to be honoured.
 - ii) And, we are not to quarrel with anyone.
 - iii) Bhagawan is to be venerated.
 - iv) If we want anything, we are to do that single- mindedly.

Broad Questions:

- 1) Give brief descriptions of the four Vedas.
- 2) What is Brahmana? Give brief descriptions.
- 3) Give brief description of the Upanishad.
- 4) Briefly describe the Sreemadbhagavadgeeta.
- 5) How did Dhruva get Hari?

- 1) The four Vedas are- Rigveda Samhita, Yajurveda Samhita, Samaveda Samhita and Atharvaveda Samhita.

Brief descriptions of the four Vedas are given below-

Rigveda Samhita- It contains stuti and prayer mantras. They are sorts of poems composed in verse.

Yajurveda Samhita- The mantras collected here are recited at the time of sacrifice.

Samaveda Samhita- The mantras here are like songs. They are sung in tune and for the gods.

Atharvaveda Samhita- There is discussion about medical science, architecture and other aspects of life.

- 2) The Vedas have two parts- mantra and Brahmana. The part that explains the mantras, and discusses the use of mantra in yajna (sacrifice) is called Brahmana. Brahmana is composed in prose. Oitereya, Kousheetaki, Shatapatha etc. are mentionable Brahmana books.
- 3) Upanishads- It has as its subject matter Brahma. Brahma has one other name of Paromatma. He is incorporeal. He is present in all living beings. And that presence is known as Jeebatma. In this sense, jeeba also is Brahma. Brahma is at the root of all. Therefore, Brahma has been elaborately discussed in the Upanishadas. Isha, Kena Shwetashwatora, Vrihadaranyaka etc. are the worth mentioning Upanishads.
- 4) The complete name of Geeta is Sreemadbhagavadgeeta. It is a part of the Bhishma-section of the Mahabharata. It has 18 chapters. Arjuna refused to join war when, on the eve of the war of Krukshetra, he found his relations present before Arjuna many pieces of advice. Those pieces of advices are called the Geeta. It has got the status of a separate book because of its importance. It is the root of all scriptures.
- 5) Dhruva respected his mother very much. So, in obedience to his mother, he started invoking Hari. One day, unnoticed of all, he went out of doors. Whomever he met on

the way, he asked about Hari. Thus, reciting Hari's name, he entered into a deep forest. Even beasts of the forest, hearing Hari's name on his lips, forgot violence. Finding this single-mindedness in Dhruva, Sree Hari's mind became soft. He appeared before him. He said "Dhruva, I'm overwhelmed at your contemplation. Go back home, your wishes will be fulfilled." Thus Dhruva got Hari.

Revision



Work



Hindu Religion and Moral Education

1st Term Revision worksheet of Class-5

Chapter-3, Section-3 (Great men and Women)

Short questions:

- 1) Who are called great men and women?
- 2) When and where was Swami Pranabananda born?
- 3) What was the father's name of Swami Pranabananda?
- 4) What was the mother's name of Swami Pranabananda?
- 5) How many sons and daughters did Bishnucharan have?
- 6) Who was the third child of Bishnucharan?
- 7) What was the actual name of Swami Pranabananda?
- 8) What did Binoda's father do?
- 9) Whose devotee was Binoda since his childhood?
- 10) What had Binoda been practicing since his childhood?
- 11) Who was a student at the English High School of Bajitpur village?
- 12) When did Binoda sit for the matriculation examination?
- 13) Why did Binoda organize a band of Kirtan?
- 14) When did Binoda become known as a saint Brahmachari?
- 15) Which place was a famous centre of the revolutionaries for the Swadeshi movement?
- 16) Who was the leader of Madaripur for the Swadeshi movement?
- 17) Which districts' youths were indoctrinated with revolutionary mantra from Binoda's Ashram?
- 18) Why did Binoda go to Gayadham?
- 19) Where did Binoda get enraged at seeing the torture on the pilgrims by the pandas?
- 20) In which places did Binoda put up Sebashrams?
- 21) Why did Binoda put up Sebashrams at different places?
- 22) In which year, intense famine broke out in Sundarban region?
- 23) Who distributed food among the famine – stricken in 1921 in Sundarban?
- 24) Why did Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy get very pleased and praised highly at Binoda's performance?
- 25) In which year was Ardhakumbha fair held in Prayag?
- 26) Where did Binoda meet with Swami Gobindananda Giri Maharaja?
- 27) By whom did Binoda get indoctrinated with sainthood or sanyasdharmo?

- 28) When was Binoda renamed as Swami Pranabananda? What type of dress did he take up after attaining sainthood?
- 29) What is Bharat Sebashram?
- 30) Where did Swami Pranabananda set up Bharat Sebashram?
- 31) Who hated intouchability?
- 32) What about did Swami Pranabananda talk through education?
- 33) Why did Swami Pranabananda recommend setting up of 'Milan Mandirs' (Get Together Temples)?
- 34) Who cannot attain self-knowledge and devotion to Ishwara according to Swami Pranabananda?
- 35) According to Swami Pranabananda, which three things put together can be one?
- 36) Where and when did Swami Pranabananda arrange a Hindu congregation?
- 37) For how many years did Swami Pranabananda live only?
- 38) Where and when did Swami Pranabananda take his last breath?
- 39) Where and when was Bhagini Nibedita born?
- 40) What was the real name of Bhagini Nibedita?
- 41) Who was Bhagini Nibedita's father? What did he do? How was he?
- 42) Who was Bhagini Nibedita's mother? How was she?
- 43) Which natures were marked in Bhagini Nibedita since her childhood?
- 44) When did Margaret loss her father?
- 45) How many brothers and sisters did Margaret have?
- 46) Who was the father of Mary? Where did Margaret begin her education?
- 47) What did Margaret do at her leisure time?
- 48) Why did there developed difference over a point between Margaret and church authority?
- 49) When did Margaret meet with Swami Vivekananda?
- 50) When did Vivekananda become famous?
- 51) In which year did Vivekananda come to London?
- 52) When did Margaret accept Swamiji's discipleship?
- 53) In which year did Margaret come to India from England?
- 54) Which religious views of Vivekananda gave Margaret peace?
- 55) Who gave Margaret the name Nivedita? Who would call her as 'Bhagini Nibedita'?
- 56) Why and where did Bhagini Nibedita set up a girls' school?
- 57) How was Bhagini Nibedita's pedagogy?
- 58) How did Bhagini Nibedita teach?
- 59) As how had Bhagini Nibedita accept India?
- 60) In which year, the national conference of the Congress held at Varanasi? What did Bhagini Nibedita do in this conference?
- 61) Who named Bhagini Nibedita as Lokmata?
- 62) Why did Bhagini Nibedita's health break down? Where did she go to recover her health?
- 63) When and where did Bhagini Nibedita pass away?
- 64) Which words were inscribed on Bhagini Nibedita's tomb?

(Answers of S/Q)

- 1) Some men and women dedicate their whole life for the wellbeing of the people as well as the world, they never think about themselves, they are called great men and women.**
- 2) Swami Pranabananda was born in the village of Bajitpur in the district of Madaripur on January 29, 1896 A.D.**
- 3) The father's name of Swami Pranabananda was Bishnucharan Bhuiyan.**
- 4) The mother's name of Swami Pranabananda was Sarada Devi.**
- 5) Bishnucharan had four sons and two daughters.**
- 6) The third child of Bishnucharan was Swami Pranabananda.**
- 7) The actual name of Swami Pranabananda was Binoda.**
- 8) Binoda's father served in the position of Nayeb at the Bajitpur zamindari estate of King Suryakanta Roy.**
- 9) Binoda was a devotee of Shiva since his childhood.**
- 10) Binoda had been practicing the exercise of 'Omkaara' since his childhood.**
- 11) Binoda was a student at the English High School of Bajitpur village.**
- 12) When Swadeshi movement started against the British, then Binoda sat for the matriculation examination.**
- 13) At Binoda's childhood, Krishna Sangkirtan was very much practiced in villages and markets. Binoda like Kirtan very much. So, with his friends he organized a band of Kirtan.**
- 14) Binoda himself was very restrained and industrious. So, he called upon his friends also to observe self restraint and Brahmacharya. Along with them, he built up an ashrama. This Ashrama became very reputed in Bajitpur. And, Binoda became known as a saint Brahmachari.**
- 15) Madaripur was a famous centre of the revolutionaries for the Swadeshi movement.**

- 16) Biplabi Purnadas was the leader of Madaripur for the Swadeshi movement.
- 17) The youths of Dhaka, Barisal and Chittagong districts were indoctrinated with revolutionary mantra from Binoda's Ashram.
- 18) Binoda went to Gayadham at his mother's directive to make offering to the deceased father.
- 19) In Gayadham Binoda got enraged at seeing the torture on the pilgrims by the pandas.
- 20) Binoda put up Sebashrams at Madaripur, Bajitpur and Khulna.
- 21) Binoda put up Sebashrams at different places to pay service to the poor and woe-stricken, distressed and diseased. With the help of workers of the Ashrams, he went on serving humans at times of natural disaster, epidemic, famine and similar crises.
- 22) In 1921 intense famine broke out in Sundarban region.
- 23) Binoda with his five hundred volunteers distributed food among the famine – stricken in 1921 in Sundarban.
- 24) In 1921 intense famine broke out in Sundarban region. Binoda with his five hundred volunteers distributed food among the famine – stricken. So, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy got very pleased and praised highly at Binoda's performance.
- 25) Ardhakumbha fair was held in January, 1924 in Prayag.
- 26) Ardhakumbha fair was held in January, 1924 in Prayag. Binoda went there. There he met with Swami Gobindananda Giri Maharaja.
- 27) Binoda got indoctrinated with sainthood or sanyasdharmo by Swami Gobindananda Giri Maharaja.
- 28) Binoda got indoctrinated with sainthood or sanyasdharmo by Swami Gobindananda Giri Maharaja. Then Binoda renamed as Swami Pranabananda. He took up saffron dress after attaining sainthood.
- 29) Binoda set up a Sebashram to remove the tortures of the Pandas at Gaya. This Sebashram later on earned reputation as Bharat Sebashram.
- 30) Swami Pranabananda set up Bharat Sebashram in Kashi, Prayag, Brindaban, Kurukshetra etc.

- 31) Swami Pranabananda hated intouchability.
- 32) Swami Pranabananda talked about creating moral and spiritual senses among people through education. He also talked about creating senses of co-operation among all.
- 33) Swami Pranabananda recommended setting up of 'Milan Mandirs' (Get Together Temples) for creating senses of co-operation among all.
- 34) A weak person cannot attain self-knowledge and devotion to Ishwara according to Swami Pranabananda.
- 35) According to Swami Pranabananda, Sanggha (organization), Samghashakti (organizational strength) and Sangghaneta (organizational leader) these three things put together can be one.
- 36) Swami Pranabananda arranged a Hindu congregation in 1935 in Bajitpur Ashram.
- 37) Swami Pranabananda lived only for 44 years, 11 months and 9 days.
- 38) Swami Pranabananda took his last breath on January 8, 1941 at Bharat Sebashram Sangha at Baliganj in Kolkata.
- 39) Bhagini Nibedita was born in 1867 in Ireland of Europe.
- 40) The real name of Bhagini Nibedita was Margaret Elizabeth Noble.
- 41) Samuel was Bhagini Nibedita's father. He was a priest. He was an idealist person.
- 42) Mary was Bhagini Nibedita's mother. She was a pious person.
- 43) Idealism, fastidiousness and piety were marked in Bhagini Nibedita since her childhood.
- 44) Margaret lost her father in her childhood. Her father died at the age of 34 only.
- 45) Margaret had one more brother and sister.
- 46) Hamilton was the father of Mary. Margaret began her education at the father's house of her mother.
- 47) At her leisure time, Margaret used to render service to people as a church- worker.

48) There developed difference over a point between Margaret and church authority because the rule of church was that only people coming to worship at the church would get its help. Margaret could not accept this. But, she wanted that, all distressed and tortured people would get services of the church. The church authority did not agree with this. So, there developed difference over a point between Margaret and church authority.

49) Margaret met with Swami Vivekananda in 1895, in London.

50) Vivekananda became famous after his speech at Chicago religious conference in 1893.

51) In 1895, Vivekananda came to London.

52) After listening Swamiji's speech in London, Margaret accepted Swamiji's discipleship.

53) In 1897 Margaret came to India from England.

54) The religious views of Vedanta gave Margaret peace.

55) Swami vivekananda gave Margaret the name Nivedita.
The disciples of Swamiji would call her as 'Bhagini Nibedita'.

56) At her Guru's directive, Bhagini Nibedita set up a girls' school at Bag bazaar of Kolkata.

57) Bhagini Nibedita's pedagogy was attractive.

58) Bhagini Nibedita taught by telling stories. She would teach them from the lives of the great women like Sita, Sabitri, Gandhari etc.

59) Bhagini Nibedita accepted India as the 'Progenitress God'.

60) In 1905, the national conference of the Congress held at Varanasi.
Bhagini Nibedita strongly called for renunciation of the British goods in this conference.

61) Rabindranath named Bhagini Nibedita as Lokmata.

62) Bhagini Nibedita would work hard for serving the country and writing books. As a result, her health broke down
She went to Darjeeling to recover her health.

63) Bhagini Nibedita passed away in 1911, in Darjeeling.

64) The following words were inscribed on Bhagini Nibedita's tomb-

“Here lies in peace Bhagini Nivedita__
Who gave India all she had.”

Broad Questions:

- 1) Why did the British police arrest Binoda?
 - 2) What did Binoda do to stop the oppression of the Pandas in places of pilgrimage?
 - 3) When and how did Vivekananda meet Margaret?
 - 4) What did Nivedita do for female education?
 - 5) What did Nivedita do for the independence of India?
 - 6) What lessons can we learn from Bhagini Nibedita's life?
-
- 1) Binoda came forward to organize the freedom fighters. From districts like Dhaka, Barisal, Chittagong, youths indoctrinated with revolutionary mantra started flocking to Binoda's ashram. Gradually, this earned wide publicity. So, one day the British police arrested Binoda.
 - 2) Binoda got angry seeing the torture of the pandas in Holy places. He built a sebashram so that the pilgrims could freely perform their rituals. This sebashram later on earned reputation as 'Bharat Sebashram' throughout the whole India. Gradually, he set up Bharat Sebashram in Kashi, Prayag, Brindaban, Kurukshetra etc.
 - 3) In 1895, Swami Vivekananda came to London. The philosophers and pious people there flocked to him to listen to his speech about Hindu dharma and philosophy. One day there came Margaret also. Thus, Vivekananda met Margaret in London.
 - 4) At her guru's directive, Nivedita set up a girl's school at Bagbazzar of Kolkata. Her teaching method was attractive. She would teach them from the lives of great women like Sita, Sabitri, Gandhari etc. Besides, she would serve the students in many ways.

5) Nivedita would inspire and help whoever fought for the independence of India. In 1905, at the national conference of the congress held at Varanasi, she strongly called for renunciation of the British goods. Rabindranath, marking this concern in her for India and her people, named her 'Lokmata'.

- 6) We can learn many things from Bhagini Nibedita's life. Such as-**
- i) Great women are above barriers like nation, religion and caste.**
 - ii) They are born for serving mankind.**
 - iii) They do not remain confined within country borders.**
 - iv) The whole world is their country.**
 - v) All people are dear to him.**



Work